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GALLAWAY & REATING. M. C. GALLAWAY,

BEMPHIS APPEAU FRIDAY, : : JULY 27, 1877.

THE CHARLESTON BOAD. As we yesterday predicted he would, Vice President M'Ghee, general manager of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, has acceded to the demands of the workmen, thus averting not only a strike on his own, but probably on all the other roads centering in Memphis. Traffic is, therefore, unimpeded between able to thousands who are now eager-Memphis and all points east and south. We ly watching for her downfall. It recongratulate both men and officers on so sults from what we have said that prompt a settlement of a question which elsewhere has led to the most deplorable results in loss of life and property. Had the officers or will they call upon all whose friendship and employes of the Baltimore and Ohio rail- I they can rely upon, and all who are at enmity road acted in the same spirit as has characterized Vice-President M'Ghee and the employes of the Charleston road, in all probability the country would have been spared the dreadful drama which has not yet closed. break-up came—a fire-brand, casting hatred, The basis of settlement being the wages paid blood and bitter war among the various the employes of the other roads centering here, and these being satisfactory "all round," there is no probability that the cordial good feeling existing between our companies and the workingmen will be interrupted. Enjoying peace, repose and security, our people, of all classes, can give their whole time and attention to preparation for what promises to be a very profitable fall trade.

THE STOCK IN OUR NATIONAL England oppose, we shall probably see the

BANKS. In the New York Evening Post we find an article on national bank stock that is at once | Bonaparte. instructive and important, setting forth as it does, the number of shares issued and where held, and showing that neither the south, the west, nor the Pacific coast are, so far as national banks go, on a monetary footing with the eastern and middle States. From it we most acceptably last Sunday, before an audilearn that the total of shares is 6,505,930, and shareholders 208,486; the average amount held by each shareholder being about \$3100, deliver a lecture for the benefit of an indus-The capital stock of the national banks in trial school for women. On her retorn home operation, on the first of July, 1876, was from the north, in September next, Mrs. Sax-\$505,482,866, represented by 5,054,828 shares on will deliver a public lecture in Memphis, of one hundred dollars each. These shares by request of the Liberal association. These are widely distributed. In the eastern States | lectures are wholly gratuitous. Mrs. Saxon, 2,018,826 shares are held, of which the banks being quite independent of the world, is a of Massachusetts issued 988,700; in the mid- free and generous worker in behalf of her dle States, 3,051,378 shares, of which the New sex. She deserves, and we hope will have, York banks issued 1,482,746; in the southern large audiences wherever she goes. and southwestern States, 429,393 shares: in the western States, 937,333 shares, and in the Pacific States and Territories, 69,000 shares. The number of shareholders residing in the eastern States was 86,975, of whom Covington Record: "Mr. Dennis Slaughter has harvested three hundred and six bushels of wheatlifrom seventeen acres. This is the best yield we have heard of. Mr. Slaughter says the average yield in his neighborhood will be sixteen bushels per acre." 46,564 were in Massachusetts. In the middle States there were 68,126, of whom 28,339 were in New York and 28,612 in Pennsylvania; in the southern and southwestern States, 11,004; in the western States, 17,170; in the Pacific States and Territories, 721. In Europe 29,661 shares are held, distributed as follows: England 4650, Scotland 1270, Ireland 223, Great Britain (not specified) 634, Europe (not specified) 665, Germany 4162, France 3764, Spain 2242, New Brunswick 3656, Nova Scotia 1495, Canada 1202, Switzerland 1308, Cuba 749, West Indies 826, Holland 685, Italy 473, Mexico 366, South America 327, Corsica 192, Newfoundland 166, Russia 163, East Indies 99, Bermuda 73, Turkey 68, Egypt 40, India 33, Africa 30, Prussia 30 Jamaica 25, Bavaria 20, Syria 18, Azore Islands 15, Japan 10, Sandwich Islands 3

Persia 3, China 2. THE CITY OF THE SULTAN.

Danube, but it is evident that the time was well employed, for, since they got on the south side, scorning to wait and take the forts that hided a woman who is of African descent, for were to intercept them, they crossed the trying to propagate false reports on him Her husband became furious at the gentle-Balkans with a celerity that was startling, man whipping his wife, and attacked him on the subject, and the gentleman gave the neand are now in full course for Constantinople -the city of the sultan. Adrianople, where gro the same treatment as he had the negro's it was supposed the invaders would meet with obstinate opposition, proved as unable as most of the other forts to repel the indomitable enemy, and we now find that the 12, 1770, and the New York Morning Post Russians are east of that city, which places them with their faces toward Constantinople look and old-time long "s." The Tennessee Historical society should have them, by all and their backs to the works of Adrianople that were to prevent them ever getting there. They have reached Kirk Kilisia, which is thirty miles on the way to Constantinople in the direction from Adrianople. At one time tary of the board, returned from Atlanta last it was asked whether the movement on the Danube was not a mere feint, the real action being in Armenia. Now it is clear that the Danube army have on hand the great task of Nashville to make up their report to be subthe campaign—the entrance into Constanti- mitted to the executive." About seventy-five or eighty families, with an aggregate of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons, are at present residnople. That they will reach that city and compel it to admit them victorious within its defenses, is evident, if they are left numberterfered with. That they will be, as we explained a few days ago, is improbable. The English show signs of a determination to assist the Turks against them, should the danger occome imminent. Steps now taking by that power demonstrate this intention more sia, and the question is asked why, if simply three thousand troops are to be sent away, it should take five of the largest troop phins of the largest troop should take five of the largest troop ships of the navy to carry them, each of which can contain fifteen bundred men? Why should orders be sent to the naval station at Portsmouth to embark in a week? Why, if regular garrison at Malta is the destination, are not wives and children allowed to the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strike is over. garrison at Malta is the destination, are not wives and children allowed to accompany their parents, as is usual? Why should regiments have been put under marching orders ments have been put under marching orders. The commissioners are in part responsible that his reason for doing so is the publications in the Chronicle within the last week, showing if there has been excessive prosecutions for violations of the internal revenue laws, these commissioners are in part responsible the Hannibal and St. Joseph St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; Kansas City, St. Louis, Louis

in almost every garrison in England? It is for it."

reported in Liverpool that government agents have been inquiring after steamships, and

Continued from our First Page. irmy stores. If all this is doing, and the

ave been inquiring after steamships, and have chartered two from each of the steam-

hip lines, besides giving out contracts for

heir actual proceedings, and why adopted?

That an English major has been making in-

vestigations at Gallipoli is known, and Lon-

ion papers confidently affirm that that point

the object of the expedition about to start.

uestion. English men-of-war with-

ian vessels out, and, if necessary

enter the rea of Marmora to aid the Turks to

efend their city. Vessels of war of every

traits without the permission of the sultan,

years ago by a United States vessel. Will not

he entrance of the English fleet, in the very

face of the Russian army marching toward

Constantinople from the direction of

Adrianople, be in itself a declaration of

war against Russia? From the occupation

of Gallipoli to that of Constantinople is but a

step, but that step ends the localization of the

war. England declares herself neutral, but

enters the territory of one belligerent in the

very face of the advance of the other. Re-

ent proceedings in the Austrian legislature

show that active opposition to the Russians is

ontemplated there, now that Constantinople

and the straits are threatened. There are also

anxious inquiries as to the object of certain

nysterious movements of the Italian fleet.

The Greeks are watching the progress of

downfall of their implacable enemies-the

Turks-if opportunity offers. That Turkey

from the Russians just as they are about to

grasp it. Will they submit to the indignity,

with the Turks, to join with them in a cra-

sade against the persecutors of the christians?

been expected it would be, whenever the

European nations. It is stated that, among

the czar's commanders, one party favors light

terms to the Turks on their agreeing to con-

ditions placing their principalities under

christian rule. The other demands a definite

settlement of the eastern question, the con-

ditions to be dictated by the victorious Rus-

ians within Constantinople itself-the cession

Kars and Batoum and neighboring territo-

y; free-navigation of the straits; prohibition

MRS. E. L. SAXON, of New Orleans, a lady

of very rare intellectual attainments and

large experience in the work to which she

dedicates her services, and who lectured here

ence of thinking and cultured people, leaves

the city to-day for Louisville, where she will

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Jackson Dispatch: "For some days past the

and the Chickasaw Guards. The Mulligan Guards, of this city, on learning the fact, have concluded to put in an appearance also, feeling confident that their drilling is supe-rior to that of the Knexville company."

Jackson Dispatch: "A gentleman residing in the southern part of this city gently cow-

Mr. Sternburg, of Kington, East Tennes-

see, has in his possession the Boston Gazette and Country Journal dated Monday, March

dated Friday, November 7, 1783. They are

Chattanooga Dispatch: "The board of

railroad tax-assessors, Messrs, Shearon, Ew-

ing and Moses, and T. M. Jones, the secre-

evening, and took quarters at the Stanton

ouse, where they will remain until Monday.

ing in the Swiss settlement, near Gruetli, irandy county. The settlement embraces from eighteen to twenty square miles. They have about twelve hundred acres under cultivation, two hundred of which are devoted to

e culture of vines, from which they derive

Brownsville Bee: "New wheat is coming

moderate revenues.

The assessors have completed their survey of the railroads in the State, and will return to

Pulaski has a reading-club.

and such a permission was obtained some

the Dardanelles can keep Rus-

ministry, when questioned, assert that they re merely sending three thousand men to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAINS RUNNING Malta, what must be inferred from the re-AS USUAL. usal of the government to explain what are July 26.-The New York

ning as usual, cast and west. Cincinnati. RESUMPTION OF TRAVEL. CINCINNATI, July 26 .- Everything is quie That England is in this way intruding into this forenoon. Passenger trains are running the territory of Turkey without the approba- on all roads except the Ohio and Mississippi ion of that power, is out of the

and they propose to start their St. Louis express this evening.

Toledo. RINGLEADERS ARRESTED. Toledo, July 28 .- The organization of citzens for the public defense progresses rapidy. Last night and to-day about twenty angleaders of yesterday's mob were arrested oreign nation are forbidden to enter the and lodged in jail. No further trouble is an-

> Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ALL RIGHT GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. July 26.-No striking feeling exists among the employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. All is tranquil along the line from Richmond to Huntington, West Virginia.

Pottsville.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED AT SHENANDOAR Pottsville, July 26.—Quiet times prevail throughout the Schuylkill region to-day, but trouble is apprehended at Shenandoah tonight. The country authorities feel that the can quell any disturbance, and have notified the governor that troops will not be needed

Bethichem. NO INDUSTRIAL WORKS AFFECTED.

BETHLEHEM. PA., July 26.—The strike ere has not spread beyond the Central railroad employes, and none of the industria events with deep interest, anxious to aid the works are on a strike. There is no apprehension of danger. Some of the Beth lehem iron company employes last night car ried their arms to their works, declaring should escape her present dangers and recover intention to protect the property at all haz her power to oppress, is a thought intoler- ards.

Columbus.

EXCEEDINGLY QUIET. Columbus, O., July 26.—The city is ex ceedingly quiet to-day and no apprehension of violence for the present, as the citizens and authorities have taken measures to have the well-armed guard. Business is stagnant, and growing worse hourly. No freights moving. The passage traffic has been resumed, so far as day trains are concern There are fears that unless the freight traffic This would make the breaking up to the great is soon allowed to proceed, the situation wil Mohammedan power just what it has always be rendered more desperate by the bread

> Albany. VORK IN ALL DEPARTMENTS TO BE RESUMED. ALBANY, July 26 .- The detectives this morning arrested VanHoesen, the leader of the Albany riot, and hurried him in shackles o the Troy jail. All is quiet at West Albany. No further listurbance is apprehended. The shops will probably be opened and the men at work by

Port Jervis.

DONOHOE'S ARREST. PORT JERVIS, July 26 .- Donbhoe, the chief of the strikers at Hornellsville, who was ar-rested, reached this place last night en route Turkey of holding a fleet, and other conlitions. Should this be insisted upon, and to New York, in charge of a deputy-sheriff. While here a dispatch was received from the sheriff of Steuben county, directing his renauguration of the greatest war Europe has turn, in order to obviate a habeas corpus. endured since the suppression of Napoleon presence was not known until he was on his way back. Confidence here is entirely restored, and all fears of further trouble are over.

Mauch Chunk.

STRIKERS VIELDING. MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 26.—Appearances this morning indicate that the strikers on the Lehigh and Susquehanna division will not be able to hold out. About one-fourth of the men here refused to go out, and beside there are three full crews working here and three crews at Whitehaven ready to go to work. Coal-trains were run on the Nesquehoning Valley road this morning without in-terference. This will keen the miners at Summit hill and other mines at work.

Buffalo.

NO STOCK TRAINS MOVING. East Buffalo, July 26.—No stock trains have been started from here to-day. A few will probably be sent out to-morrow. Nothing has been received. All is quiet. The way this morning. One passenger train on the Central, Erie, and possibly the Lake Shore intend going out this afternoon. The stationhouses are full of tramps, and a number of ringleaders in the mob were arrested during last night. ing last night.

Reading. TRAINS RESUMED RUNNING. READING, July 26 .- The obstructions having been removed, trains on the Reading railheat had been most oppressive. Continued dry weather would have inflicted irreparable to-day.

damage on the growing crops of corn and cot-Warrants have been issued for the arrest ton. The farmers may now confidently reckon on a fair crop of both these important staples." of over one hundred persons alleged to have been concerned in the riots and destruction of The Shelbyville Gazette says that some property. Up to a late hour to-night fourteen anonymous notices have been posted on the The Shelbyville Gazette says that some anonymous notices have been posted on the land of Mr. Charles Cannon, one of Bedford's most substantial citizens, threatening him and his property if certain changes are made in some of his fencing. He had several panels of his fence burned by these parties some time since.

property arrests have been made. Ten kilted and uparted ward of fifty wounded comprise the number of citizen victims Monday night. New cases of wounded are constantly reported. Twenty soldiers were wounded with stones and brick-bats; some seriously. The funerals will take place Thursday and Friday. Chattanooga Times: "The Knoxville papers say the Rifles, of that city, are going to Huntsville to drill against the Porter Rifles

Pittsburg.

ORDER COMPLETELY RESTORED. PITTSETRG, July 26.—Affairs in this city emain quiet, although the citizens are not elinquishing their efforts in the least. The police, both special and regular, are busily engaged in making arrests of suspicious characters and parties who participated in the attack on the Philadelphia soldiers. A large amount of the stolen property is being recovered, four wagon-loads having been found in one house. A large force of work-men are engaged in clearing up the burnt district and relaying the tracks on the Penn-sylvania road. At the Allegheny depot the strikers have posted up a notice stating that one train will be allowed to run each way daily over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chi-cago, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Pitts-burg and Erie railroads. Superintendents will be allowed to run other trains if they can obtain men to run them. This notice both well preserved, and have the long-ago was signed by the strikers. The situation on the other roads remains unchanged.

THE ERIE RAILWAY OPEN. NEW YORK, July 26 .- The Erie railway officials announce that the strike at Hornells ville has ended, and that the Erie railway is open, and that trains are now running regubetween New York, Salamanca and

STRIKERS SURRENDERED. ALBANY, July 26, 2:30 a.m.-Governor Robinson received the following early this HORNELLSVILLE, July 26, 12:40 a.m.

The strikers have made a surrender. await your orders as to what disposition I shall make of the troops as soon as they can be moved from here, J. B. WOODWARD, Inspector General.

Indianapolis. ALL QUIET AND ORDERLY.

tion of mob violence. In a street encounter, to-day, a railroad superintendent was knocked down by a county judge.

Philadelphia.

GOVIENOR HARTRANFT'S ORDER TO THE STATE GUARDS. PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Governor Hartranft has just issued the following order to the National Guards of the State: Central is entirely open, and trains are run General Order No. 2.]

First—During the existing emergency in all cases troops are to be moved in compact bodies, and under no circumstances is firing to be permitted except by order of the officer n immediate command. Second—All other means of quelling the riot and restoring order having first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired

upon unless they disperse. The order to fire will then be deliberately given, and every sol-dier will be expected to fire with effect. The ring will continue until the mob disappears. Third—The officers in command of the troops will report to their head junters the names of all cirizens who have attempted, or may attempt to dissuade the members of the National Guards from the discharge of their duty. All such persons should be arrested, if

in the afternoon of to-day, will be in a spe-cial car on the Pennsylvania railroad. All communications will be addrsssed accordingly. Fifth-General officers will publish these orders, not only to their troops, but to the public generally.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Gove

And Commander-in-Chief Nat. Guar

Fourth-Headquarters, after two o'clock

Washington. AN IMPROVED CONDITION INDICATED. Washington, July 26.—Dispatches received at the war department during last night and this morning from the military commanders in the disturbed localities show

an improved condition of affairs throughout

THE CABINET IN SESSION. The cabinet was in session to-day nearly two hours, and it was agreed that General Schofield should be ordered to take command of the troops in Washington. General Schofield is now in the city, and will assume command immediately. It was also determined that General Hancock should proceed to Pittsburg with a large force of troops, and he will start immediately. Dispatches received by the secretary of war are a very favorable character, and show that the troops are being concentrated rapidly, no delays whatever having occurred in their

The principal object of General Haucock going over the line of the Pennsylvana railond to Pittsburg is to aid the governor of Pennsylvania in protecting the working men in rebuilding the road, that supplies may be sent to the various cities along the line, and communication between Philadelphia and the interior of the State reopened without elay. Another subject in connection with the strike, which was discussed at length, was in regard to the United States court sustaining the receivers appointed by them for certain roads: The courts are to issue writs to marshals, instructing them to see that the roads in the hands of the receivers are not interfered with by the rioters, and the marshals have power, if necessary, to summon a posse to enforce the orders of their courts. This brings the rioters in direct opposition to the powers of the Federal gov eroment should they attempt to interfer with any of the roads in the hands of the re-

nation explains itself:

ceivers, and it was agreed by the cabinet that

the whole power of the government should be brought to bear to sustain the United

States marshals, in case of necessity.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, KY., July 25, 1877. At this time, when tumult and riot in some of the States have resulted in bloodshed, deof the States have resolved in bloodshed, destruction of property, and suspension of travel and business, I with pleasure congratulate you that comparative peace and quietude exist throughout our commonwealth. The only disturbance that has been reported to me occurred in the city of Louisville, and I am is curred in the city of Louisville and 1 am is formed, it was not participated in by railroad has been received. All is quiet. The way mail on the Erie to Corning was sent out, and the Falls train on the Central branch arrived this morning. One passenger train on the Central, Erie, and possibly the Lake Shore

will probably be sent out to-morrow. Nothing are passing, true patriotism and proper respect for law and order demand not only prudence and forbearance, but firmness and resolution. Lawless men should be taught that peace and order shall prevail, and that honest, law-abiding men are at the front. Violence and lawlessness will not benefit any class, and usually proves most disastrons to the poorer classes. Having been asked to send troops to localities where no unusual excitement or turbulence exists, I feel it is my duty to state that I believe the civil power o the commonwealth is at present sufficient to protect all classes, and quiet any disturbance that is apprehended, and it should be in-voked and exhausted before the aid of the State guard is asked for; and troops should only be used to support the civil authorities in preserying peace. I therefore call on all mayors, sheriffs, and peace-officers of Ken-tucky to be vigilant in the discharge of their luties. I earnestly ask all good citizens, by precept and example, to use every effort to avert violence and excitement, and I pledge whatever power or authority that is vested in

me to aid in preserving the peace and in enforcing the law.

JAMES B. M'CREARY, Governor. New York.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON ACCEPTS THE G. A. R. FORCES. NEW YORK, July 26 .- The following dispatch has been received:
ALBANY, July 25, 1877.

The governor has received your telegram, and desires me to say through you to the post of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York city, that he accepts the generous offer of their services, with cordial thanks, and if the necessity should arise he will avail himself of them. DAVID C. ROBINSON.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. New York World: "Society has been in a sort of intoxication ever since the civil war is naturally accompanied with weakness and tribulation. For years cool observers preached the dangers of reckless issues of irredeemable paper money, and were laughed at for their pains; but the day of reckoning came, and brought a financial revolution from which the business interests of the country have not yet recovered. For years such observers urged the necessity of preserving a reverence, not merely for the spirit of the law, but for Bourbons and croakers for their pains. Constitutions were set aside, courts tampered with, statutes made and unmade, governments overturned by troops. The administration of justice was corrupted, and the example of appealing to violence to gain an and ample of appealing to violence to gain an end was set in high places and approved by partisan prejudices. Could we expect laboring call upon all persons in authority to use every men, inflamed with passion on behalf of their personal interests, to reverence the law manner for the maintenance of the public when the legislature of a State like New York coolly sets aside a constitutional mandate? Could we expect a State like Western Virginia, cut from that grand old commonty or the necessity for the use of any armed personal interests, to reverence the law when the legislature of a State like New York coolly sets aside a constitutional man-date? Could we expect a State like Western wealth by Casarian operation, the creature of INDIANAPOLIS, July 26—Noon.—All is quiet. The order of the strikers now is that all roads out of the city run one train a day each way, carrying the mails and passengers, violence and malice, puny and diffident of its own rights, to throttle an insurrection on the

Denver. The citizens held a mass-meeting to a ma the company's property in its spread. On the done, or the consequences threaten to be seriarrival of the first detachment of citizens, a crowd of about ten thousand persons had gathered at the wharves. The lumber and surrounded on the land side by a fence rouning near the bottom of a steep hill, and leading up to St, Mary's hospital. On the top of the merchants at that place this hill the crowd had assembled, while a portion of them attempted to set fire to the fence. The police and citizens attempted to drive them off, and were met by a shower of stones from the hill. The hill was then stormed, in the face of a hot fusilade of stones, and the mob began firing pistols. The po-lice force answered with a volley, and getting o close quarters, used their clubs with tell ing effect. In the charge a young man of note, a teller in the London an San Francisco bank, fell, probably fatally wounded. Annother citizen is reported shot dead, and a

> SEVERAL ARE REPORTED KILLED AND WOUNDED. but nothing definite is known. At least on undred shots were fired into the mob, about a dozen of whom are now lying in drug stores near the scene of the action, mere or less severely injured. The charge broke the courage of the mob, many of whom were captured, and a long chain being stretched n front of the Mail dock, they were marche. to it for present safe-keeping. The mob a no time obtained access to the dock, which was closed and strongly guarded and several cannon planted commanding the entrance In the meantime the fire had burned an immense quantity of lumber, mostly belonging to Simpsons Brothers, the M'Donald mill company and starbuck & Goldstein; also the oodyard of O'Connell, Higgins & Collins, and a great deal of similar property owned by various parties. Ships at the wharfs were hurriedly towed to places well protected and worked with but slight hindrance. The driver of hose-cart No. 1 is reported as shot dead by the mob, but no casualties are known among the members of the force. After the police and citizens had

by stones and pistol shots. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the rioters.

DISPERSED THE MOR, a portion of them, including some who had been raiding on Howard and Folsom streets, gathered in the vicinity of the Grand and Palace hotels, on Market street, and some of them penetrated to Kearney street, and here they were met by a force and driven back to Market, while another detachment of citizens and police marched along Montgomery, and taking the crowd between them punished them severely. At pres-ent they seem to be rouning in small gangs over that portion of the city south of Market, closely watched by the police and citizens, as it is expected they will eize the first opportunity to gather again in orce. An anti-coolie which had been called net early in the evening, near the new City hall. There was not a very large crowd, perhaps five to eight hundred people. Speeches from the stand and the utterances of the

crowd were of THE MOST INCENDIARY NATURE. Threats were openly made to clean outChinathe southern portion of the city. During the evening the men were detected distributing printed slips in envelopes marked: Warning," the slips were as follows:

Pro Bono Publico:

ALL IS QUIET.

2:15 a.m. - At this hour all is quiet throughout the city, with the exception of a couple of attacks on Chinese wash-houses, lately reported, but the parties engaged were insignificant in numbers. A strong force remains on duty at the scene of the fire, and the whole city is partially and sites and the scene of the remains on duty at the scene of the fire, and the whole city is partially and sites and sites are the scene of the company, although they ceaselessly peril life company. patrolled by squads of police and citizens.
Four thousand stand of arms were received from the United States assent at Benicla by a late boat, also an abundant supply of amformed, it was not participated in by railroad employes or workingmen, but by turbulent persons who, unwilling to work themselves, sought to drive others from honest labor; and it was easily controlled by the prompt efforts of the citizens of Louisville in aiding the civil authorities. In the crisis through which we are passing, true, patriotism and proper respect for law and order demand not only produces and for heart passing to the citizens and autorities fully apprehend the true situation of affairs, and their vigilance will not be for a moment relaxed. Careful observations of those composing to night's moblead to the belief that workingmen formed an exceedingly small portion of it the great hodge. exceedingly small portion of it, the great body

Detroit.

SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS, BUT NONE DETROIT, July 26 .- A meeting of the Social Democratic society was held at Arbeiter hall to-night. Fifteen hundred persons, mainly curious spectators, were present. Speeches were made by Frank Hirth, Carl Engel, and three others. While sympathizing with the strikers, the orators condemned all riotous proceedings, and denounced the in-cendiary and lawless operations going on in other cities. A committee of five was appointed to petition the manufacturers of the city to establish the eight-hour system in their shops. At half-part nine the meeting adjourned, and the participants quietly dispersed to their various homes. persed to their various homes.

A meeting of the Michigan Central employes was held at Jackson to-night, to con-

ter with the officials in regard to the recent reduction. It ended by the meeting agreeing to stand by the company. At the close the engineers and firemen, who had refused to take part in the proceedings of the meeting, announced their determination to strike at ten o'clock, which they did. Committees were sent cast and west to interview the men at each end of the road. No disturbances as yet, and none anticipated. GOVERNOR CHESSWELL'S PROCLAMATION. The following proclamation has just been

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,)
LANSING, MICH., July 26, 1877.

to the People of Michigan: WHEREAS, I am reliably informed that in certain localities of this State a spirit of disorder is threatening the peace of the community, under the influence of which the security of persons and property and the continuance of industry may be imperiled; and whereas, it seems necessary that all good citizens should unite in the most vigorous measures for the preservation of peace and order, Now, therefore, I. Charles M. Cresswell. Now, therefore, I, Charles M. Cresswell, governor of the State of Michigan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by be thereby warn and enjoin all persons from improperly and violently molesting or interfering with the property or business of others: and I charge all good citizens to avoid gathering in turbulent crowds in the streets or in anywise encouraging the same. I also records the shortific of the streets of the streets of the streets of the shortific of the streets of the streets of the shortific of the streets of the streets of the streets of the shortific of the streets of means in their power in a proper and pruden

and about the city.

Baltimore. PAMINE TAREATENED IN THE MINING DIS-

TRICTS.

origin, the evident intention being to involve in first hands. Something must speedily be coal-yards, in which the fire was raging, were out it is impossible to say what might be corresponded on the land side by a fence rou-

DO NOT APPREHEND ANY RIOTOUS DEMON

STRATIONS on the part of the miners to aid in the strike, and they do not think that there is any organized body to aid them, though the sympathy of the men is decidedly outspoken What they fear most is the result of the scarcity of provisions; and unless the situa-tion changes there will be trouble in less than two weeks. In this respect the same fear prevails at other towns. The miners were assembled in crowds at the stations and elsewhere discussing the situation, but they gengreat many wounded more or less seriously erally denied any intention of visiting Cum berland, or elsewhere, with riotous purposes or sor plunder. The Citizens relief committee at Cumberland were to have met to-night to take action to alleviate the sufferings of the starving people of this city. In view of this action, Mayor Withers to-night submitted a request to Mayor Douglass, which the latter esented to Colonel Shurp, asking that some thing be done toward shipping provisions.

The session of the criminal court this morn-

It is likely that a provision-ar will be run

ng was occupied in hearing applications for ball by parties errested for rioting, about two hundred of whom are still in prison. The grand jury made twenty-one presentments for rioting. In the case of four parties charged with being originators of the riot and assault on the Sixth regiment, on Friday night last, bail was fixed at sixteen thousand dollars. Neither of the party gave bail. Of the sixty-three parties held for action of the grand jury twenty gave bail in three thousand dol lars. Of the sevenly parties held for further hearing twenty have given bail in one thou-LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Baltimore Gazette: The strike is extending like wildfire in every direction, and is taking on the aspect of a general war between labor nd capital. It has gone beyond the mere uestion of wages between railroad corporaions and their agents, and affects, by sympathy, the relations of employer and employer in all other departments. While the striker and their sympathizers are breaking the law, destroying and burning, there is nothing to do but for society to put forth its force and crush disorder by the strong arm. That this will be done, there is no question. The lawpreserving powers enormously overbalance the law-defying powers. Society is safe now because it is awake to its dangers. It is a fraudulent principle of the laws of trade that abor, like raw material, or even capital itself, is regulated by demand and supply. There can be no doubt that capital has the abstract right to hire labor as cheaply as it can. To ness, and must be maintained at all hazards. What we have to say, therefore, is not as to the question of the right, but to the expeditown and attack the residences of the randown and so, conceding the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right, but to the expedition of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question point, the question point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of employer to cut down wages to the star-varied upon for a demonstration in that direction point, the question of the right of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the proper neir appearance at the meeting, which, after | The events of the past week make it very journing, formed the nucleus for the band doubtful. The naked question of expediency sich had been during the evening raiding is reduced to this: Is it cheaper to pay an employe such wages as will make him a loyal and devoted servant of the company, or to cut him down to the point of desperation and then hire a soldier to keep him in order? This is what it amounts to. Men rendered attention of the Thousand-and-One | desperate by extreme poverty; by the haught LOUISVILLE, July 26.—But little fear of further trouble is entertained. The display of the citizens has had its effect, and the indications point to a resumption of the usual quietude and business. The following proclamation explains itself:

The drawn to any and all premises where Chinese are employed or allowed. Property owners, insurance companies and employes may make a note of this while there is time and before the avengers of oppressed labor thunder at your doors.

THOUSAND-AND-ONE.

THOUSAND-AND-ONE. at a turn in the stock market, after giving machines—such policy cannot make the operatives loyal and faithful servants. They become restless and dissatisfied; they feel that they have no interest in the welfare of the those who have charge of their property to the point of despair. Now, when the trains, the depots and workshops are in charge of men hopeless and suffering, military force or

fore, as one of the elements in his business circulation, like the allowance for friction in machinery. Now we believe that it is cheaper to pay the agent of a corporation such a liv-ing salary as will identify his interests with those of the company, and make him a de-fender of its property, than to hire a soldier to keep him in subjection. Ench soldier costs the United States, or the tax-payers, bout eight hundred dollars a year; and a undred thousand soldiers would be needed if military force was to be depended on to protect all the lines of railroad. This would at last only be doing badly, and by brute force, and at great cost, what might be done cheaply by a fairer understanding between labor and capital. The railroad presidents of the great trunk liens will meet in conference to them for a solution of these difficulties that will insure the preservation of order. WHAT LED TO THE GREAT STRIKE. The Railroad Gazette condemns in severe

terms the strike of the freight-firemen and brakemen on the Baltimore and Obio railroad, but seems to state fairly the immediate cause which led to it—the principal being the last reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of these employes of the road. The Gazette also gives the daily wages paid in April or May last to firemen and brakemen on freight-May last to firemen and brakemen on freight-trains on seven important eastern lines, in-cluding the Baltimore and Ohio, on all of which it is understood that a corresponding reduction has been made since the list was prepared. In May the wages were as tol-

altimore and Obio hiladelphia, Wilming-ton and Baltimore hiladelphia and Erie.

special causes for the comparative failure of the railroad business for which it is desirable to get a speedy remedy. One of the most important or these is the frauds practiced upon the companies through the present tick-et system. Dishonest conductors combine with "scalpers" and others to purloin and resell tickets that have been once used. conductors, for example, fail to punch that power demonstrate this intention more than ever. Not only have the English sent a fleet to Besika bay, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, but, it is asserted, they are about to ascend to Gallipoli, which is a considerable istance up the strait and within one hundred assent to be disting machine, or most off to anything with wet wheat. It cable dispatches say that much attention is cable dispatches any that much attention is cable dispatches any that much attention is reported in England by the dispatch of an extraordinary force to the Mediterranean. The government, on being interrogated in parliament, on being interrogated in parliament, attention three thousand troops to Malta to fill out the government, on being interrogated in parliament, and being interrogated in parliaments of the way on the distance of the Mediterranean. The government, on being interrogated in parliament of the way and a passenger twice on the same tincket in which have succeeded it, we can deal the financial panic; and the importance of the strikers as being in possession of the depot and yards of that company. These tick distance up the strait and within one hundred and the depot and yards of that company. These tick distance up the distance up the strait and within one hundred and the depot and yards of that company. These tick distance up the distance up the strait and within one hundred and the depot and yards of that company. The depot and yards of the toman in the prompt proximation of this vesses of the depot and yards of that company. The depot and yards of the toman in the prompt proximation of the leaves as a natural result of the passions of the toman in the prompt proximation of the passions of the company and the depot and yard tickets, or to punch them properly, so that instead of being canceled, they remain good for another ride. Especially do they do this with through tickets, while they put local all know what extensive revelations of fraud were made at the recent preliminary trial of several "scalpers" in our own city. The companies are further injured in this ticket system by persons purchasing through mittee was appointed to wait on the mayor and ask him to close the saloons until the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strikers to do no acts of violence save to blockade freight. The roads thus blockaded are the Hannibal and St. Joseph; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, an

travel to Chicago. The one accordingly gots from Baltimore to Wheeling for less than the ordinary fare, the through ticket being chea er than two tickets one from B. Itimore Wheeling, and the other from Wheeling Chicago, on account of the competing lin between these two points. One of the great est problems for rankroads to solve, and which they have anxiously but almost hopelessly in view, is to get a ticket system that, by a variety of checks, or otherwise, will prevent the coductors from pocketing and reselling ticket which have been once used, and prevent the "scalpers" and the public from dealing through tickets for local purposes.

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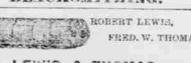
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at 12'o'clock m., to set upon the following proposition, and the proceedings of the Board of Directors
of the company lately had in reference thereto, towit: A proposition to issue the bonds of said company to the amount of \$2,100,000, to be secured by
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retire and discharge its eristing obligations, and to
provide the means required to aid in the construction of a Union Passenger Depot on the river front,
in the city of Memphis, Tenu., and to extend its railroad to said depot from its present terrainus in
said city, with a branch or branches from such extension to an Elevator or Elevators on the river front
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in said city.

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H. S. McCOMB, President. S. H. LAMB, Secretary.

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